



A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF TRIVIDHA KARMA IN SHALYA TANTRA

Ankur Sharma¹ and Vivekanand Kullolli ²

¹Final Year PG Scholar ,Shalya Tantra Department, Parul institute of Ayurveda , Limda,
Vadodara Gujrat 391760, India

²Professor, Shalya Tantra Department, Parul institute of Ayurveda , Limda,
Vadodara Gujrat 391760, India

ABSTRACT

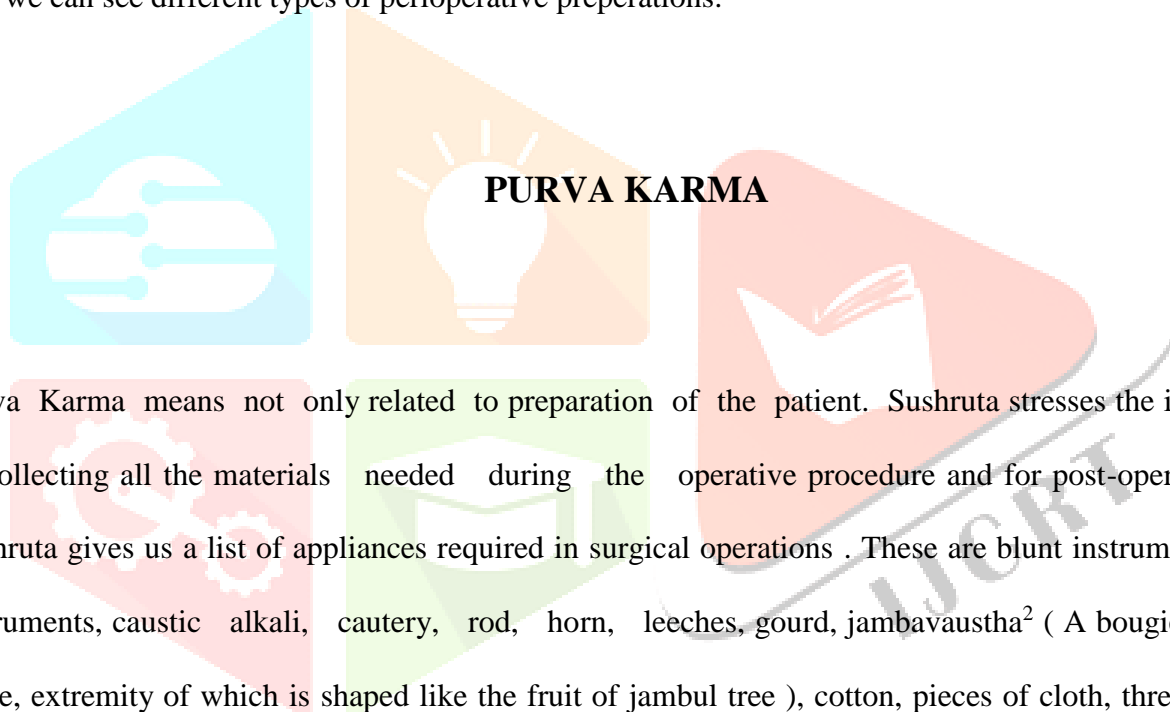
Susrutha Samhita is a good old treaties regarding medical sciences especially in the field of surgery, Sushruta's division of surgical activity into three parts- pre operative, operative and post-operative is based on sound scientific principles. Acharya Sushruta has explained In detail the pre-operative procedure (Purva Karma)- accessories to be obtained before the commencement of the main surgical procedure. Operative procedure (Pradhan Karma)- main surgical procedure and the Post-operative procedure (Pashchat karma)- measures to be taken after operation until the patient is discharge. . In every surgical procedure these three Karma are essential.

KEYWORDS : Purva Karma, Pradhan Karma, Paschat Karma.

INTRODUCTION:

In ancient period various types of surgeries were performed for different indications, and the preparation for surgery was also the important task in surgical management of certain disorder. So in that era Trividha karma term is being used. Trividha Karma consists of two words – Trividha & Karma. Trividha means three types and word Karma means procedure. The surgical operation consists of three parts – Purva Karma (Pre-operative measures)¹

Pradhana Karma (Operative measures) and Paschaat Karma (Post-operative measures) Whichever the surgical procedure may be it has the above said three parts in it. Considering the factors now in these days also we can see different types of perioperative preparations.



Purva Karma means not only related to preparation of the patient. Sushruta stresses the importance of collecting all the materials needed during the operative procedure and for post-operative care. Sushruta gives us a list of appliances required in surgical operations. These are blunt instruments, sharp instruments, caustic alkali, cautery, rod, horn, leeches, gourd, jambavaustha² (A bougie of black-stone, extremity of which is shaped like the fruit of jambul tree), cotton, pieces of cloth, thread, leaves, material of bandaging, honey, ghee, muscle-fat, milk, oil, Tarpan- flour of any parched grain or condensed milk etc. mixed with water to mitigate thirst, decoction, ointment, paste, fan, cold and hot water, frying pan and other earthen vessels, beddings and seats, obedient, steady and strong servants should be kept ready before surgery.

PRADHAN KARMA³

It includes the Shashtra Karma, before performing the surgery, offer offering to Agni, Brahman and surgeon should be performed on the appropriate tithe (auspicious star and day) constellation, offering curd, sanctified rice, food, drink and germs; then offering oblation, sacrificial ritual and spiritual motets of blessing, patient facing east, sitting just opposite to physician. the incision should be made swiftly in one stroke only. In the direction of hair (Anuloma direction). Counter incision should be given at some distance, one incision is not enough to clear the wound completely, in whichever direction the sinus leads and wherever bulging or pockets are present incision should be done so that no vitiated blood or pus remains inside (cavity should be clean without residual). Oblique incision should be given in the following regions – eyebrow, cheek, temple, forehead, eyelid, lip, axilla, abdomen and groin. The experienced surgeon should make the circular or semi-circular incision in the upper and lower limbs and in guda (anus) and medra (penis). Asepsis and antisepsis precaution should be taken, wound (discontinuity of tissue) should be protected from dangerous and invisible creatures (Nishachra). Acharya Sushruta has described eight type of shashtra Karma, Acharya Charaka has described six type of shashtra karma and Acharya Vagbhatta has described thirteen type of shashtra karma

Table no: 1.

S.No.	Acharya ⁴ Sushruta	Acharya ⁵ Charaka	Acharya ⁶ Vagbhatta
1.	<i>Chedya</i>	<i>Patana</i>	<i>Utpatana</i>
2.	<i>Bhedya</i>	<i>Vyadhana</i>	<i>Patana</i>
3.	<i>Lekhya</i>	<i>Chhedana</i>	<i>Seevan</i>
4.	<i>Vedhya</i>	<i>Lekana</i>	<i>Eshana</i>
5.	<i>Esya</i>	<i>Pracchhana</i>	<i>Lekhana</i>
6.	<i>Aaharya</i>	<i>Seevan</i>	<i>Pracchhana</i>
7.	<i>Visarvya</i>		<i>Kuttana</i>
8.	<i>Seevya</i>		<i>Chhedana</i>
9.			<i>Bhedana</i>
10.			<i>Vedhana</i>
11.			<i>Manthana</i>
12.			<i>Grahana</i>
13.			<i>Dahana</i>

Chhedana Karma (Excision, Amputation or Extraction):- It means abnormal or diseased part should be excised from the normal body part. Instruments Used are Mandalagra, Karpatra, Vrudhipatra, Mudrika, Utpalpatraka. Indicated Diseases are Fistula in ano, Cyst caused by kapha, mole, ulcer margin Tumors, Warts, Haemorrhoids, Foreign body situated in bone & muscle, Jatumani, Fleshy growth, Enlarged uvula, Necrosed vessel, ligament& muscle Valmika, Shataponaka, Adhrusa, Soft chancre, Mamsakandi & Muscular hypertrophy.

Bhedana Karma (Incision):- It means incision taken for opening a cavity or tapping of cavity to drain out pus, rakta, removing calculus etc. instruments used are Vrudhipatra, Nakhgashastra, Utpalpatrak. indications are Abscesses except those caused by sannipata, cyst, Scrotal enlargements, Vidarika, Carbuncles, Inflammatory swellings, Breast diseases, Avamanthaka, Kumbhika, Vrinda, Puskarika, Alaji, most of the minor diseases, Talupupputa, Dantapupputa, Tundikeri, Gilayu, Suppurating disease, urinary bladder for extracting calculus & diseases caused by medas. Way Of Incision – According to Sushruta the incision line should be preferred in the line of hair which heals quickly. The incision should be made in single stroke and with applying appropriate pressure on the knife to keep the edges sharp of incised tissue. The counter incision or multiple incisions are required where the pus is not properly drained in a single incision.

Vedhana Karma (Paracentesis or Puncturing) It means puncturing or paracentesis with the help of needle, Kutharika, Eshani, Aara indications are Different types of Vessels, Hydrocele, Ascites.

Lekhana Karma (Scrapping) It means scrapping instruments are Mandalagra, Vrudhipatra, Karapatra indications are 4 types of Rohini, Vitiligo, Cyst Upajihvika, Dantavaidarbha caused by medas, Ulcer margin, Adhijihvika, Hemorrhoids, and Patches on skin, Keloid and Hypertrophied muscle

Eshana Karma (Probing) It means instruments are probing Eshani indications are Sinuses and Wounds, with oblique course and Foreign body.

Aharana Karma (Extraction) It means extraction instruments are Badish, Dantashanku, Nakha, Anguli indications are Three types of Sharkara, Tartar of teeth, Ear wax, Calculus, Foreign bodies, Confounded Foetus (in abnormal position) & Faeces accumulated in rectum.

Vistravana Karma (Bloodletting or Draining of Pus) It means bloodletting or draining of pus with the help of needle Trikurchak, Shararimukh, Aatimukh indications are Five types of Abscess, Leprosy, Localized inflammatory swelling, Diseases of Pinnae, Elephantiasis, Poisoned blood, Tumors, Erysipelas, First three types of Cyst and Soft cancre, Breast diseases, Vidarika, Sushira, Galashaluka, Kantaka, Caries, Pyorrhea, Spongy gums, Upakusha, Dantapupputa, Disorders of Lips caused by Pitta, Rakta and Kapha.

Seevan Karma (Suturing): It means suturing with the help of different types of needles and threads. Sutures are applied in disorders caused in medas (fatty tissue), incised and well scraped lesions, fresh wounds and those situated in moving joints. Suturing should not be done in wounds affected with caustics, cauterization or poison, carrying air and having inside blood or foreign body. In such cases, the wound should be cleaned properly. If dust, hairs, nails etc. and bone pieces are not removed they may cause severe suppuration of wound along with various types of pain. Hence theses should be cleaned.

Table no: 2

Sr.NO	Seevan types ⁷	Suture types
1.	Rhujugranthi	Interrupted suturing.
2.	Anuvellit	Continuous suturing
3.	Gofanika	Blanket or button-hole suturing.
4.	Tunnasevani	Halstead's subcuticular suturing.

PASCHAT KARMA

Means post operative measures, after the surgical procedure, dressing and bandaging wound should be fumigated by using drugs - aguru, white mustard, saindhava and leaves of the nimbi tree, soaked in clarified butter. The residue of the clarified butter should be rubbed over the region of the heart and other vital parts of the patient.[34] The patient is kept in vranitagar (post-operative ward). Fumigation of vranitagar should also be done for ten days, twice a day.

CONCLUSION

From this above review we can understand very essential part of every operative procedure. It is helpful for students which are studying surgery as there specialty with appropriate knowledge of pre-operative, operative and post-operative procedure. Each procedure is very important for successful operation and complete relief of the patients

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